The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1884. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Overcoats for	17.60	18 Suits for	14.40	Boys' $10-Overcoats for	8.00
Overcoats for	14.40	12 Suits for	9.60	Child's $8-Overcoats for	6.40
Overcoats for	12.00	9 Suits for	7.20	Boys' $6-Overcoats for	4.80
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STATE LINE

THE SHARON DIVORCE.

Public Opinion in San Francisco Almost Unanimously Sustains the Decision.

The Legal Proprietary, However, Inclined to Find Fault with the Result.

A Strong Determination on the Ex-Senator's Part to Fight to the Bitter End.

GALLAGHER'S CASE.

His Complaint of the Way in Which He Alleges He Was Treated in the Detroit Jail.

Reflections of a Leading Chicago Lawyer on the Matter in Which the Case Has Been Managed.

The Case Say the Prosecuting Information Is a Trifle—C. H. Hawkinsgh Talks His Pro is Said.

THE DEMAND FOR WORK.

PANIC IN A MUSEUM.

MILD BOOT-BLACKING.

A TIPSY'S DEATH.

A NEW YORK GIRL.

DARING ROBBERY.

NATURAL HISTORY OF FLORIDA.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

A Receivership Aggregating $500,000 Against Walker, Judd & Travis, Leather-Dealers.

The Firm One of the Oldest in the West—Its Assets and Liabilities.

Dissension in a La Porte Bank—Suit Grows Out of the Appointment of a Receiver.

WALKER, JUDD & TRAVIS.

[Among the prominent creditors are:]

[Other creditors are generally in small amounts. It is known some part of the stock of the bank in the Trust is secured by warehouse receipts, the bank of Minnesota, that is, collateral security, and U. S. bonds to secure a banking privilege. Judge Grosscup has appointed as receiver Mr. Frederick Vose, a prominent banker and capitalist, who is known as a conservative man, and who will be able to wind up the affairs of the concern with the least possible sacrifice of property. The bonds required by the court are fixed at $100,000, and it is expected that they will be furnished by the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.]

THE IOWA PROHIBITORY LAW.

Suit of Government and Election Commissioners Terminated.

LA PORTE SAVINGS BANK.

A COUNTERFEITER CAPTURED.

U. S. WITHERELL.

PAPER MILLERS.

AT WASHINGTON.

Extraordinary Delay in the Appointment of a Commissioner of Labor.

Some Curious Facts Connected with the Contest Over the Tariff Bill.

An Iowa Senator Prohibited a Senate Subcommittee Considering Pacific Railroad Matters.

THE LABOR BUREAU.

RAILROADS.

Miscellaneous Items.

THE TARIFF BILL.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

THE PACIFIC ROADS.

THE SILVERITES.

W. P. ELLISON.

THE NEW DEAL.

Governor Greene's Actions Cleveland Has Transformed a Partisan Office to Anything.

Northern Democrats Afraid the Gold South Will Capture All the Good Places.

Senator Sawyer of Wisconsin Says the Senate Will Insist Generals for Political Reasons.

CABINET GOSSIP.

OBITUARY.

The Governor of Quebec.

THE DOMINION.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PERSONS IN BRIEF.

DRAGGED TO DEATH.

THE SANTA CONTINENTAL RAILROAD.

NEW YORK.

The Dramatic Price of Brooks and Dickens in Financial Dress-ing.

Mrs. Kaven, Physician's Mysterious Disappearance—A Will Found.

Judge Gunning Curtis City Chamberlain's Missing Minister Turns Up.

A THEOLOGICAL COLLAPSE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

DAKOTA

[illegible]

SILVER BRAND OPENS.

[illegible]

MONEY MARKET.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1891.

It is said that Secretary Tabor contemplates retiring to private life.

A CHAMPION toy doll is Paris patrolled Sunday Sunday and Tory swimming.

KANSAS has fallen heavily in the practice of Wisconsin, and bordering speculators are jumping.

WHITNEY was celebrated at the New Orleans Exposition with a festival and a Chrysanthemum.

GENERAL J. TIMOTHY contemplated visit to Washington but filed the minds of the Cabinet-makers with apprehension.

MR. CLEVELAND is said to have lost all trust that if the South does not have its share of the offices there will be trouble.

UNITED STATES SENATOR GORMAN says that he has not before Mr. Cleveland has argued any case in his Cabinet.

CHRISTIANITY was dull in Paris, and in Vienna it was quite gloomy. At Berlin, on the other hand, there were several festivities.

HOGS are dying in Southern Nebraska of a new disease. In the best of such animal that dies of the complaint a large grub-worm is found.

PRESIDENT MCKINNON of West Virginia, who has since to the Governorship of that State as a Industrialist, has abandoned the contest.

NEBRASKA Democrats are not pleased with the nominee made so far for the next Cabinet, since it appears that the South is to control the Administration.

AT the second contest between the literary section of the University of Kansas the subject of ex-Senator D. R. Ireon, a Southern secessionist, was the prize.

THE story printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, entitled "A Mississippi Swede Chase," should have been credited to the Paris (Ill.) Gazette. The omission of the credit line was purely accidental.

THE American delegate to the Congo Conference at Berlin, Gen. Sanford, proposes that opium shall be included under the rule prohibiting the sale of alcohol in the Congo territory.

DR. WILLIAM HARRIS, the distinguished New York physician, died yesterday morning. In the delirium which preceded his dissolution he delivered a complete and coherent lecture on anatomy.

AN unknown man lost his life through the window of a house at Longview, Tex., killing Jacob Tatlar and dangerously wounding Peter Adcock. The two victims were seated at their trouble.

THREE hundred men are thrown out of employment by the burning of the engine house of the Mineral Spring Colliery, the property of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

FLAMES consumed the building formerly known as the Academy of Music in Minneapolis yesterday, causing a loss of $200,000. The insurance was about $150,000. The building has recently been occupied by shows.

A DISCORD between the Assembly Convention, leaving the Port of New York yesterday, and a vessel called the Lovely, laden with oil, resulted in the sinking of the latter in twenty minutes. The Convent was unharmed. No lives were lost.

A DISPATCH said yesterday that the new Hawaiian treaty would probably be withdrawn by the State Department, and another, embodying terms more favorable to the United States, would be substituted for it. The Shanghai cause of the treaties would pass the Senate.

W. C. BLEVINS, station-agent at Pecos, Tex., was robbed of an express package containing $5,000, which had been sent by the Valley National Bank of San Antonio to the Catholic County National Bank at Pecos. He was attacked by a robber, who shattered his arm with a pistol ball.

ADVICES from Minneapolis indicate that there is not more than enough water-power, owing to the fall of the river, to drive half the mills of the city. There has been a necessary decrease in the output of flour. Millowners have formed a pool to reduce the flour production by one-third.

JOHN FLETCHER, who died at Wilton, Ont., the other day, manifested such unusual eagerness as to excite an anxiety on the part of the medical fraternity to that district to experiment upon his corpse with a view to discovering the cause of his demise. Two enterprising medical students, representing themselves to be relatives, intimated the way in charge of the remains, but fully contingent to [illegible]

Sealed to ride the track, and so worked upon to learn that the lady was given up to him. It has not been seen since.

AN extra session of Congress is thought not unlikely in view of the fact that the tax-laws before it can hardly be finished before the end of the present session. It, as seems likely, the two Senate-Congress irreconcilably on the Naval Appropriation bill no extra session will be unavoidable.

IN consequence of a misunderstanding between the directors and the cashier of the Laporte Savings Bank, the institution has gone into the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are estimated at about $70,000 and the assets at $50,000. Depositors are assured that they will be paid 100 cents on the dollar.

WHILE the height was in executive session Wednesday Mr. Edmunds announced that the Electoral vote of several States had not been received, and requested that the Governors of the delinquent States be notified that the period for receiving the official returns of the late Presidential election expires next Wednesday.

ATTACHMENTS have been issued against Weiler, Judd & Towle, lumber-dealers of Stillwater, Minn., aggregating $110,000. The total liabilities of the firm are estimated at $151,000, and the assets at about double that sum. The trouble is ascribed chiefly to a lumber blockade in 1887 which caused the firm to default on all its contracts and entailed a loss of nearly $150,000.

THE actual effective register of physicians and surgeons in practice in the State of Illinois has been issued. The register embraces the data necessary for the identification of 5,000 physicians to whom certificates have been issued by the Board of Health under the act of 1877. To this number the names of 300 practitioners are added who are exempt from the provisions of the act by reason of having practiced ten years in the State prior to July 1, 1877. Of the whole number 750 are non-graduates who have taken out certificates. Eighty per cent are graduates of medical institutions, against 76 per cent in 1886.

OUT OF WORK.

How many men have been set adrift by the closing of mills, workshops, and mines, and the curtailment of productions going on everywhere is an interesting question which Bradstreet's can not fail to answer. The correct estimate about the number of men unemployed are wide of the truth. It was not long ago that there were 1,000,000 men east of the Allegheries lying in idleness. The duty are bad enough, but fortunately are not so dire. Four thousand reports made to Bradstreet's from the manufacturing establishments of twenty-one States put the total number of the disemployed at 115,000, a figure which it is believed would be increased to 150,000 by a more complete census, including the landowners in the West and South, and the suburban manufacturing districts and other municipals of commercial towns in the large cities. This makes the proportion of those idle to those at work about one to eight, or 12 per cent of the industrial force actively engaged in 1892.

The industrial depression in the reports made to Bradstreet's is greater by 50 per cent in the cities than in the country districts. This was to have been expected, as was also the fact, which is shown, that the factory cities are suffering much more than those of the West. The iron industry contain the largest out of the disengaged. At least 60,000 of its operatives, out of 211,000 reported in the census of 1890, have been dismissed with, and a share of them have failed into employment elsewhere. This is a loss of 30 per cent. The decreased employment among the operatives in clothing is still greater, amounting to 37 per cent, or 35,000 in all. The manufactures of cotton and woolens account for 41,000 more of the army of the unemployed. The idle to apportion the number of unemployed among the various industries are not complete; but the information given is of great interest.

STRIKES are not playing so large a part in the loss of employment as might be inferred from the constant references to them which appear in the telegraphic news of the day. Of the number reported to be displaced by the disputants in trade only 15,000 are due to strikes, or about 1 per cent. Almost half of these are coal-miners who are on strike in Iowa, Ohio, Tennessee, and Pennsylvania. The current impression seems to have strengthened rather than weakened the testimony on the part of the laboring classes in relation. In the testimony of its workers, Bradstreet's asserts that reductions in wages have been greatest where there have been no industrial organizations or have been weakest, and says that where trade-unionism is strongest current rates and relief endeavors have continued to retard the downward tendency of wages.

Since the preparation of its figures the situation, on the ground covered by these investigations has continued unusually cruel. There has been a gain in some quarters, as among the cotton-workers, and a loss elsewhere, as among the coal-miners of Pennsylvania. There is no clew to the future in these statistics, or, for that, in any statistics. But Bradstreet's correspondents, while they report on the whole as long a depression as has ever existed in the United States, speak with general confidence of the probability of a change for the better, and appear to have by common consent agreed upon the new year as the turning-point of better times. So note it be.

THE BAY HORNTO TREATY.

The text of the San Domingo treaty has been published in the papers; but the people in strangers second to its country have not attracted the attention which they deserve. Under its operation we should not only retain all the commercial benefits it contemplates but should lay the foundations of an American trade to be permanently established with that island. Instead of paying millions of dollars into the Spanish Treasury to buy up the fortunes and regain the estates of decayed grandees, as the American treaty would have us to do, it would develop our own trade at both ends of the route and secure us the profits.

The result of this treaty would be tantamount to a protectorate over the island, and, while giving to all the benefits of enormous free, would secure the citizens thereto. Its Americanization would be inevitable. The part of Samana, with its splendid land-locked harbor, would speedily be the center of an American colony, established there to stimulate American interests and develop American trade. In location, as will be seen by the map, when considered with reference to the Nicaragua interoceanic canal, will make it the half-way station between the Atlantic ports and the Pacific and the port at which foreign vessels will touch for coaling and other purposes. It is the best land-locked Atlantic ship will sight on their way to the Pacific, and under the influences of American energy and enterprise it will be a successful station which will attract fleets and become a necessity to them. The moment the treaty is put into operation, Americans, capital, and machinery will flow there. Through Canadian blood by one-third San Cuba, its products are equally diverse, and it raises everything, sugar and coffee included, which a tropical island can produce. Its soil is richer and less worn than that of Cuba. It gives, as free access to nearly everything it grows, including sugar, coffee, tobacco, and fruits, and it offers most extraordinary inducements for us to send everything we produce in return. The money is ready there for us than that negotiated with Spain. The findings would be directly with the inhabitants of San Domingo and the American colony of planters and merchants and traders who would settle in the island and speedily develop its great resources.

The beginning of this treaty is of the most apparent when it is considered that San Domingo would become in reality a protectorate before the Nicaragua canal scheme. With an American colony at Samana and the favorable situation that would place themselves at Greytown and Aspinwall, the control of the canal, our hold upon the trade of the West Indies and Central and South America would be complete, and our power would be asserted in that region as it ought to have been long ago. When we are in possession of San Domingo and own the Nicaragua canal in operation we should not witness the commercial stagnation and paralysis of manufacturing and decline of profits that now exist. All our industries would be in full operation supplying that great region with the machinery, the agricultural products, the materials for railroads and telegraphs, and all our diversified forms of practical ingenuity applied to the development of its enormous wealth. Here we can have unrestricted reciprocity. Our merchants would be in the midst of a flourishing commerce, and the great waterroute from the Atlantic to the Pacific, via the canal, would be white with our sails. What the Senate will do, if it has any foresight at all, will be to kick the Spanish treaty out of doors and close up the Nicaragua and San Domingo treaties at once. It is one of those opportunities which do not often occur. It is the only chance we have or can have to get an American canal, and San Domingo is an indispensable part of the scheme. There should be no opposition to either of these treaties.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

All the advices from Washington agree that the sentiment in favor of ratifying the Nicaragua treaty is growing daily among both Democrats and Republicans. The sensation-like suggested regarding some personal interest and withdrawal supposed attached to the grant of extra-territory of interest along the route of the canal should certainly be closely investigated, and the treaty may receive some modification in this respect. On the other hand, it is not reasonable to suppose that the Nicaragua Government is trying to overreach the American Government in this matter, since the treaty includes a donative alliance, and Nicaragua would earnestly unite by standing by the Union the experts to act as her best friend. The prospect and effect of the various objections in detail can be fully explained by Mr. Frelinghuysen, who was one of the plenipotentiaries, but the Senate may safely proceed, in the absence of any tangible objections, upon the theory that the American Government can protect all its rights in dealing with the Nicaragua Government; if not, the American people ought to abandon diplomacy for good and all.

The economists of the English press on the subject indicate that there is a difference of opinion among British authorities as to the obligations of the United States under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. But the London Times, which naturally adheres to the strict construction of that diabolic convention, does not hesitate on both; on treaty. There is no reason to expect, in the light of English comment, any serious complication with Great Britain relative to the Nicaragua relations. In the first place, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which was negotiated in order to vindicate the Monroe doctrine and prevent British encroachment on American territory, really sanctioned the fundamental theory of the integrity of American soil from further occupation of European powers, and it ought to be abrogated without any regard to the new Nicaragua canal project. In the second place, it had a specific reference, as Lord Bulwer points out to Webb, to a particular canal scheme of the time, which was long since abandoned. The ambiguous expression "Lobscribbs push-pants the line to Tuck" that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was to cover "any other line the canal contemplated to" President Pillmore's time, then known as "the Jay Wilde-Howe Clark-Vanderbilt Chart."

In the third place, the American position can be established that England has already broken the treaty. And, finally, there is ample time before the Nicaragua treaty can be carried into effect or a spade put into the ground for the construction of the canal to comply with all the formalities necessary to the invalidation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

There may be a solid Democratic majority for postponing the ratification of the Nicaragua treaty until after Cleveland's inauguration in order that that party may acquire some of the glory of the great international enterprise. But any such political motive will be shortsighted. The Democrats may share with the Republicans the credit of inaugurating the scheme by voting forward with a ready support now, and the Cleveland Administration will have the prestige of carrying out effectively a legacy of which the whole country may well be proud. We expect to find the treaty's most ardent supporters among the Democratic Senators.

A SUCCESSFUL FARMER.

The revelations made some years ago by Dr. Draper of Boston on the use of arsenic to prevent rotten-wood among persons to avoid such causes of that kind. It is shown in the last report of the Health Board of Massachusetts in a very valuable paper by Prof. Edward S. Wood that the employment of arsenic in coloring articles of domestic use goes far beyond green wall-papers. In fact the public prejudice against arsenical green has driven the manufacturers to abandon the use of that poison in making their green papers, and papers of other colors are frequently more dangerous than the green ones. But it is the use of arsenic by any means malicious to wall-papers, though the most common source of domestic arsenical poisoning is wall-papers, which frequently contain an enormous amount of arsenic, to the presence of which color is no longer any clue. The green bottles often used for administering the fruits and bitter of drink and candy have also to contaminate, by, and dyestuffs, and sometimes to be seen at glance-lovers over the food to protect it from the fly, is colored with an arsenical pigment as loudly spoiled that portions of it stains off on the digitant mouth. Tulle has been found to contain arsenic. Artificial greetings, flower girls, satin shirts, gloves, and quarts, hat linings, and even paper [illegible]

Progress with Cleveland's Cabinet.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Some progress was made with President-Cleveland's Cabinet this week. Four members of it—as we are assured by a correspondent, who evidently has an eye right into the Governor Executive arranging his administration—are now agreed upon. Senator Gorman is to be Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. W. C. Whitney is to be Secretary of the Interior, Senator Lamont is to be Secretary of War, and Senator Lamar is to be Secretary of State. There is some doubt about the latter, as he has expressed a determination not to accept a Cabinet position, but Mr. Cleveland pressed some of particular, but Mr. Lamar has practiced some of considerable. It is said safely by members of the next Democratic party should be a member of the Supreme Court, and that Mr. Lamar would be a delegate to the position. Mr. Lamar will be succeeded in the Senate by Governor Gordon of Georgia. Governor Gordon is a strong Democrat and a warm friend of Mr. Cleveland's. Governor Gordon will be succeeded by Governor Northen, who is also a Democrat and a friend of Mr. Cleveland's. Governor Northen will be succeeded by Governor Candler, who is also a Democrat and a friend of Mr. Cleveland's. Governor Candler will be succeeded by Governor Atkinson, who is also a Democrat and a friend of Mr. Cleveland's. Governor Atkinson

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Japan, the Vienna Deductor, the Pope or a Mob but Unsuccessful Adventure.

Interest in Turcotte Causing Address on the Subject of Parliamentary Antiseptics.

China Promises No War to Secure Concessions Refusing with the Russians.

THE LATEST MIRACLE.

THE CHILD LOTTERY.

THE LATEST MIRACLE.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

CHILD SUPPER.

MANUAL TRAINING.

RELEGATION.

THE POOR INDIANS!

THE APOSTOLIC MINISTRY.

A MAN BURIED ALIVE

D. E. & M.

As we do not propose to carry Holiday Goods over from season to season, and to make room for our January Special Sales, we shall today commence a general

Clearance Sale!

Of balance of all Fancy Goods, including

DOLLS,
TOYS,
BOOKS,
GAMES,
AND
GENERAL HOLIDAY GOODS.

Many Choice Articles of Our Super's Line of

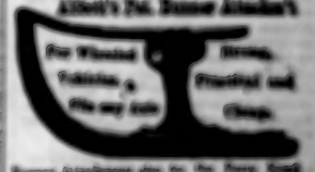
Christmas & New Year's Goods

Yet remain, but we must have the space for January Sales, and to quickly dispose of the balance of above goods we shall offer everything remaining at less than

Half Former Prices!

DAVIS & MORSE CO.,
State and Van Dorenth.

ALBOLENE Pat. Burner Absolute's



ALBOLENE BURNER CO.
State and Throckmorton Sts.

ALL YE WEAK AND DISPEPTICS
ABEND'S KUMYSS.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The Day After Christmas—How Suicide Was Suggested on a Puzzle Paper.

She Wanted the Best, and Insured the Grocer—Should Have Coppered His Bet.

He Caught the Train After a Good Deal of Trouble—Sunk and Not Lost.

The Day After.

A Christmas that shows young men.
A box in the hall every inch.
A turkey cup more and cranberry consommé.
Your good feelings every inch.

A full car a full young man.
A good girl a well young man.
A package of candy, while or acidity.
Your good physical young man.
—Philadelphia Press.

Another Frenzy Once Suppressed.

R. C. Hawkins has quit the Burlington shuffle, to which he has only much sympathy for many years. I remember once passing him out last fall he got to jolting to print. He was local editor of the Peoria Transcript. He had a fit—two attacks a day. It was hard work. The lights were darker and talent longer when the prodigies were and possible. He gave was dull.

It hence was his wife ill of the disease of which she finally died, and to cheer her up he wrote imaginary local events of an exciting nature and read them to her. They were great to reproduce and funny. They did not have a scintillating effect on her, but severely taxed her laugh, and was the last one. Dublin Advertisement staff of prose is fast enough to grind. During week that I succeed a why don't you try it on your machine?

He cautiously did so, finding it not to small down. It was rather every-night. I remember reading some of the things myself every so to Wisconsin. They had been going on for a fortnight, maybe, when one day Mr. Hawkins editor of the paper came to behind concerning how to cover in the personal items. "Like" said Hawkins, nothing the hands and pushing from brow to back, "I've finished that. I've finished that. He's going to stick my editor."

"Mr. Hawkins," said Mr. Kinney, when the substance youth was seated, "you remember an angel from the sorrow last week, I believe?"

"Yes, sir; you rate that one of them was supposed."

"You was supposed," said the editor, thoughtfully, "I was under you. What became of the angel?"

"I was supposed," said the editor, "that I was to be the last young man."

"Is it not possible that he may be secured from the fleeting associations?" [illegible] the publisher?

"Why no, Mr. Kinney! What put such an idea into your head?"

"Have been hearing your friends joyfully who is a drinking man, Mr. Hawkins?"

"No, no, no, no, no. I think not!" protested the youth, darting uneasily to the chair. "Of course I have had office and local on occasion, but [illegible] of your long absence or illness, for instance?"

"Oh, no, Mr. Kinney; no, no, no, no!" "I don't see what you mean by that, Mr. Kinney. I never drink anything. Why, my!"

"I did not know I would keep him to the degree," whispered the printmaker to the foreman.

"Likewise a notice for Van York," said the proposer to the Reporter, laying it down on the desk, and the notice for Hall.

"Have you any for Mrs. Mary Hannigan Hallett, the Hallett's mother-in-law, is a cripple, the Sergeant, having a [illegible] to a cab [illegible] Mrs. Hallett's [illegible] to a cab [illegible] Mrs. Hallett's mother-in-law is a cripple, the Sergeant, having a

NORTHWEST NEWS.

RAILROADS.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—STORES, &c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

FINANCIAL.

EDUCATIONAL.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROFESSIONAL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

STORAGE.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

BICYCLES AND CARRIAGES.

MUSICAL.

WESTERN.

EASTERN.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Dr. D. W. Day, Eau Claire, Wis., and W. H. Kies, Cincinnati, are registered at the Grand.

The Rev. T. C. Pasis, Beloit, Wis.; W. J. Koenig, Emporia, Kan.; and S. Carroll, San Francisco, are at the Sherman.

D. W. C. Haight, D. D., President of the Nebraska (Neb.) College; Dr. George L. Miller, Omaha; Dr. Geo. Rex, Denver; Capt. F. C. Cyrus, U. S. A.; and Thomas S. Kirk, Quincy, are at the Pacific.

United States Commissioner T. L. Bennett and wife, Southwest, Ind.; Leonard Addis, London, Eng.; W. W. Dunlap, Evansville, Ind.; and S. M. Bell, St. John, N. B., are stopping at the Palmer.

Father Corbett, the pastor of St. Mel's, has temporarily fit at the parochine residence, No. 267 Walnut street, for convenient access and making preparations for the services at the church last Sunday.

IN GENERAL.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Sherwin, optician, Chamber Building, was as follows: 7 a. m., 9° above zero; 10 a. m., 17°; 2 p. m., 21°; 5 p. m., 27°; 10 p. m., 24°. Average, 17.5°; Wind, west, 20-30.

John Bolton, a switchman, aged 42, in the employ of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, lost his right arm crushed between two cars while coupling cars at the corner of Archer avenue and Keeler avenue.

Mr. C. D. Parwell being asked the other day to pass his petition in reference to the Breakwater, said: "I go to leave of this, for gen the United States Senator. I shall be in person to it, and if I have a member of the Legislature I should vote for him."

State's Attorney Driscoll has written to Mr. Cooley, a member of the Union Stock Yard Cook County asking him to introduce a bill re gating their provisions of the fine and forfeiture act which relieves the Stock-owners of the penalty here imposed of 25 for the benefit of the county regular regulars of all the auditors in Illinois.

John Otis, a youth of 16, boarding with his brother at the corner of West Congress street and Racine avenue, met a gush from some boys in the lot side of the said avenue yesterday afternoon, according to present details. He is reported by the Superintendent of the County Hospital and was reported as one of the evidence last night.

The Irish exhibit at the Exposition Building was very much crowded. The exhibit was very fine, and was much admired by the visitors. The one who had charge was Mrs. D. D. Tim Sullivan of Chicago, who is also in charge of Richard Page, Chicago; Lafayette Page, St. Louis; Mrs. Cook, Chicago; Mrs. Dr. Gilmore, Chicago; Mrs. Dr. Gilmore, Chicago; Mrs. Dr. Gilmore